Exhibit 17 to Declaration of Srecko Vidmar in Support of Apple's Motion for Summary Judgment

01,11	D STATES COURT OF API	
F	OR THE FEDERAL CIRCU	IT
Appeal No. 16-200	4	
SAMSUNG ELECTRONI	CS CO., LTD., et al.	,
Appellant,		
v.		
STRAIGHT PATH IP	GROUP, INC.	
Appellee.		
REPORTER'S	TRANSCRIPT OF AUDIO I	PROCEEDINGS
	June 23, 2017	
	ORAL ARGUMENT	
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a hundred percent perfect accuracy. We do not believe that that was a part of the claimed construction.

And, indeed, Straight Path didn't even defend that position in its opposing brief.

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FEMALE JUSTICE: Can I just ask you before your time runs out, this is as an aside, the one shout out you did get in SIPNET from the majority was the suggestion that we haven't -- we're not saying anything with regard to written description or enablement, right?

MR. JACOB: Yes, ma'am.

FEMALE JUSTICE: Has that ever been at issue? I mean, there's so many IPRs going on, and, obviously, the IPRs aren't covering that.

Is there litigation pending in the district court? Has anyone ever raised or adjudicated the question of enablement description under this claim construction?

MR. JACOB: There is litigation pending in the district court, and that issue has not yet been adjudicated, Your Honor.

I'll reserve the rest of my time.

FEMALE JUSTICE: Thank you.

MR. WODARSKI: Good morning. May it please the Court.

(unintelligible) have turned that in this notion of perfection. That doesn't appear anywhere in any of the proceedings below.

I think it should be somewhat commonsensical that when you design a system to make a determination, like the SIPNET panel said, it -- it has to be accurate and reliable. That's the whole purpose for the system. So it's designed to shrink or eliminate that gap between actual and recorded --

CHIEF JUSTICE: So you think that Judge Dyk was wrong in his dissent when he said that the majority opinion required absolute accuracy?

MR. WODARSKI: I think the system --This is what I think of Judge Dyk. My answer to that is that Judge Dyk didn't get it right for this reason: I think we and the SIPNET panel got it right that the system has to be designed to always return an accurate and reliable answer to the query. The determination has to be reliable or else why design the system.

What -- what Judge Dyk's dissent posited was, well, if it requires this 100 percent, you know, it doesn't require this 100 percent, actually, is enough that I say I spoke to John five minutes ago, so he must be at home. In other words, does an inference

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To echo what was said in the first argument today, here we are again.

Chief Judge, you actually put it exactly right, SIPNET does speak loudly and clearly. And --

CHIEF JUSTICE: Can -- can we start with where your friend on the other side left off, and that is with the district court litigation?

Is it correct that -- that it says in footnote 3 of the blue brief, or one of the blue briefs, that -- that, in fact, in district court you took a different position with respect to claim construction?

MR. WODARSKI: No. Your Honor. Our -our position has always been consistently that "is connected" means is connected at the time the query is transmitted.

CHIEF JUSTICE: And that -- that there could -- there is no infringement if they -- if it's not accurate all the time?

MR. WODARSKI: What we have said consistently, including in all these proceedings and in the SIPNET appeal and all the proceedings that led to that appeal, is that the system must be designed to be accurate and reliable. Yeah. So I think the difference here is that only appellant's counsel and

alone satisfy the reliability of the system. And, no, it doesn't.

If you had added to his hypothetical what the patent actually calls for and the claim requires, that, hey, I just spoke to John five minutes ago, and I told him if for any reason he's going to go off line or turn his phone off, just let me know, that --

FEMALE JUSTICE: But -- but --MR. WODARSKI: -- that would be different.

FEMALE JUSTICE: But putting that analogy aside, then. So how -- how does it determine if someone is on line if it's not been checking registrations? I mean, you concede that all of the embodiments refer to checking registration databases.

MR. WODARSKI: No, Your Honor. I mean, I -- I -- I --

That's why I think, actually, because there was that discord between Judge Dyk and the -- the other judges on the SIPNET panel, the majority of the opinion actually discusses the specification to show and demonstrate that it's not in any way in discord with the opinion.

I mean, if -- they refer you to column six and say, listen, what's happening is we have to

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know the computer has come on line is now an active party ready for communication.

FEMALE JUSTICE: Right.

MR. WODARSKI: That's column five.

That's registration.

But then column six he goes on to, but our system also has to track whether you are continuing to stay on line. We either have to -- there has to be some mechanism in the system to flag you as off line --

FEMALE JUSTICE: Okay. What is the mechanism?

MR. WODARSKI: Excuse me?

 $FEMALE\ JUSTICE:\ What's\ the\ mechanism?$

MR. WODARSKI: There's many mechanisms,

Your Honor. One of ordinary skill in the art -- as we -- we said to the panel below and mentioned in the proceedings in SIPNET, there are many ways that you could accomplish that, you know, pervasive connection, constant pinging. One of skill in the art would know that.

The issue in SIPNET and the issue that controls here is that the claim plainly requires that it track that online status so that it can meet the determination at the time that the query is transmitted to the server.

and that enters into the city's database. It's odd enough that they choose as a hypothetical a registry, but they then that say if someone comes in and asks is John living in the city, they will go to the database of their records and provide the information from the database. What they don't tell you is that will just provide you the last known address of John. That is not the query that these claims require.

FEMALE JUSTICE: Let me -- let me ask you, and -- and I'm going to use some of your prior statements against you here in this -- in this question. So you can tell me why I -- I shouldn't or why it's wrong.

MR. WODARSKI: Sure.

FEMALE JUSTICE: But -- but --

So the board said that WINS and NetBIOS don't disclose the is connected to. But they never actually address whether or not what WINS and NetBIOS do disclose might otherwise lead a person of ordinary skill in the art to the point of understanding how to do the pinging or all those things that you said were commonly known in the art, and that you didn't have -- that a person of skill in the art would understand.

So why isn't that a relevant question?
MR. WODARSKI: Because the -- as the --

So, Your Honor, I just --

MALE JUSTICE: Is running the same thing as being on line?

MR. WODARSKI: Currently running would be the same as being online status, being on line, yes, Your Honor.

MALE JUSTICE: Okay.

MR. WODARSKI: So three things caught my eye, Your Honor, that I just -- and I think the colloquy between you and opposing counsel did a very good job on these things, but three things quickly.

The appellants now say that they agree that registration alone is enough. I'm taking that -- that's clearly not true. That has never been their position.

The simple reality is they must continue to argue that registration alone is enough because without it, they lose. There's know better example of that then page 21 of their reply brief at Footnote 3 where they raise what they believe is a proper hypothetical to understand why the prior art invalidates the claims.

They say that there's a person that moves to a city, John, the city registry, he goes and registers his name and the address at which he lives, this Court in SIPNET said, the written
discrimination -- written description enablement issue
was not part of the (unintelligible) party's review
process. It was not part of the proceedings --

FEMALE JUSTICE: I'm not talking about written description or enablement.

I'm saying you said that -- that there really wouldn't have been -- there wouldn't be a problem on written description or enablement because one of ordinary skill in the art would understand exactly how to do it.

So I'm saying on a pure obviousness analysis, if one of ordinary skill in the art would understand exactly how to get from tracking register -- whether they've registered or on line in the first instance and continually pinging to make sure they're still on line, if that's the case, why wouldn't that be obvious?

MR. WODARSKI: Well, I -- I don't think that's obvious, Your Honor.

I -- I -- I think the -- the thing that's actually before us, though, is whether or not this system, the board in considering the prior art systems, whether or not they actually attempt to make the determination required by the claims, and they don't.

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25 27 1 1 MR. WODARSKI: But it -- it completes limitation is satisfied by something that only asks for 2 2 something that's not quoted there. It says only that registration information regardless of its accuracy. 3 3 You have to understand the context of it -- it --4 4 They expressly acknowledge that -that. When they -- when they had the SIPNET appeal, 5 when this Court had the SIPNET appeal, it knew the that --6 6 MALE JUSTICE: Mapping in the database exact same pieces of art were before it -- before the 7 does not ensure that the related device is currently board below, presented in the exact same way. And so 8 8 running, only that it's there. those --9 9 MR. WODARSKI: That -- that's right. FEMALE JUSTICE: And wasn't -- wasn't 10 10 And so this -- it's not just --SIPNET -- wasn't their analysis there an anticipation 11 11 The board quoted it that it doesn't analysis and not an obviousness analysis, or am I 12 ensure part. But, you know, what wasn't quoted by the 12 wrong about that? 13 13 MR. WODARSKI: Your Honor, as I board is equally as important right below that. 14 The system is only that a 14 recall ---15 15 departure claims a particular IP address FEMALE JUSTICE: With respect to 16 16 and that current -- that's currently valid these --17 17 IP mapping. MR. WODARSKI: -- it was -- it was both, 18 MALE JUSTICE: Um-hum. 18 but I --19 19 MR. WODARSKI: In other words --FEMALE JUSTICE: Both were in the case, 2.0 MALE JUSTICE: Um-hum. 20 but I think the -- the claims we're talking about were 21 21 MR. WODARSKI: -- I've registered a anticipation. I may be wrong. 22 22 name. I've registered an IP address. They're mapping You don't recall? 23 23 MR. WODARSKI: Fair. together. 24 2.4 The take-away point is -- is literally MALE JUSTICE: I understand that. 25 25 MR. WODARSKI: So, yeah. I -this is simple: What they said is the -- the proper 26 28 1 1 But I think, Your Honor, I -- I don't construction of the claim is -- is this: "Is 2 2 have something at the ready that says "currently connected" means is connected at the time of the query. 3 3 running" is -- is synonymous with "online status" And for whatever might satisfy that going forward, it 4 4 for -cannot be the only thing that these prior art systems 5 5 MALE JUSTICE: (Unintelligible.) do. 6 6 MR. WODARSKI: But no one has ever In other words, the -- the systems 7 7 disputed that, and I don't think you really could. acknowledge expressly that all they do is map an IP 8 8

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So if I could just return briefly just to the three points I want to make sure are clear.

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Opposing counsel said that the board got it wrong because they said it's some notion of a question of timing. I just want to be clear. As I've just run through with you, it was a question of the system not doing it at all. And so it was very clear that in this example the board clearly and unambiguously followed the construction and the guidance provided by the SIPNET court.

And three things are dispositive of why we know that. One, the -- the SIPNET opinion gives us the construction, an explanation of what the query must do to accomplish something under that construction: It must make the determination of online status at the time of the query, and then it goes on to say it's -- and this is very important. It goes on to say it would not be a reasonable construction to find that the

In other words, the -- the systems acknowledge expressly that all they do is map an IP address to a name, and that's the only information they'll provide. And the SIPNET decision says, under our construction, for whatever might in the future meet or not meet that limitation, this type of thing cannot do that.

And that, Your Honor, I believe is dispositive of the issue you have here before you, and that's why I think knowing that they've tried to construct this argument that somehow the board ingrafted a limitation at our invitation. It -- it's simply wrong, Your Honor.

As a matter of fact, if -- if you look at it, the board was literally just applying SIPNET because it had to. As to these references, it not only provided the proper construction, but it, essentially, gave guidance that must be followed and controls the outcome.

FEMALE JUSTICE: You've boxed yourself

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29 31 1 into a pretty narrow infringement argument, though, 1 FEMALE JUSTICE: But -- but in -- in our 2 2 haven't you, with this claim construction? prior opinion --3 3 In other words, a system that only does MR. JACOB: Yes. 4 what -- what NetBIOS or WINS did wouldn't infringe, 4 FEMALE JUSTICE: -- we expressly stated 5 right? that a query that asks only for registration 6 6 MR. WODARSKI: A system does what information does not satisfy the limitations of the 7 NetBIOS and WINS do does not meet the limitation of 7 claim. 8 8 "is connected," Your Honor; that's correct. MR. JACOB: That's correct. 9 9 FEMALE JUSTICE: Okay. FEMALE JUSTICE: And do you dispute that 10 10 MR. WODARSKI: I -- I don't think --NetBIOS and WINS only asks for registration 11 11 other than that, I -information? 12 In other words, I know that that's not 12 MR. JACOB: We absolutely do. And I 13 13 what satisfies the claim. I don't think it speaks to just want to make this perfectly clear, Your Honor. 14 whatever might satisfy the claim. 14 When Straight Path was asked -- below, Straight 15 FEMALE JUSTICE: Okay. 15 Path -- this was Straight Path's position about what 16 MR. WODARSKI: But, Your Honor, just --16 the embodiment is of the limitation that we are 17 17 I just want to be clear with this issue of the board. discussing, the is-connected-to-the-network 18 I think the -- you fairly appreciate this 18 limitation. And I'm quoting now. This is appendix 19 already, but to this notion that the board somehow 19 13-98. 20 adopted their conclusions or contentions about how it 20 To determine whether a process is 21 21 operates, it -- it's apparent from the record that -currently connected to the computer 22 with respect to 469, claim 1 -- is-connected limitation 22 network at the time of the query, the 23 isn't even present in that claim. Those were claims 23 specification describes that the 24 where the discussion was about other grounds, and those 24 connection server performs at least a 25 25 claims were canceled. two-step protocol to, one, track when the 30 32 1 1 And so I think (unintelligible). process connected to the network, and, 2 2 FEMALE JUSTICE: Thank you. two, track when the process disconnects 3 MR. WODARSKI: Thank you. 3 from the computer network. 4 4 MR. JACOB: Thank you, Your Honors. That is exactly, exactly what the board 5 5 I would like to focus on two questions found that the prior art does in this case. 6 6 Chief Justice asked Straight Path, what that were raised to Straight Path. 7 7 The first question was Straight Path was are the embodiments? What are the embodiments? And 8 8 asked straight out, is a hundred percent perfect Straight Path said, well, we don't have to answer that 9 9 accuracy required, and today Straight Path tried to question. Straight Path has already answered it below. 10 10 They have answered what specific technology is required argue, oh, this isn't about accuracy. This -- that's 11 not the limitation that is at issue. to meet this limitation, and the board found that the 11 12 12 prior art actually performs those limitations exactly But what I'd like to do is read what 13 13 Straight Path actually told the board and what Straight as described by Straight Path. That's the important 14 Path previously told the federal circuit. 14 point here. 15 15 At oral argument in the SIPNET appeal, Today Straight Path tried to argue for --16 16 the Court specifically asked whether Straight Path's for the first time in these proceedings, well, perfect 17 17 accuracy might not be required. Maybe the patent could view, and I'm quoting: 18 18 -- view is that the database must make some errors. It only has to be designed to be 19 19 always be accurate, and that's the accurate. 20 difference between the patented --20 This shifting accuracy standard is -- is 21 21 patented invention and the prior art, absolutely crucial, Your Honor. Straight Path is not 22 22 permitted to avoid the prior art by arguing for perfect correct? 23 23 accuracy before the board, and then in later And Straight Path responded: 24 24 proceedings attempt to dis --That's correct, Your Honor. 25 That's at 806 (unintelligible) 3rd --25 FEMALE JUSTICE: But that's not --

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